#### MR. CLEVELAND'S ADVICE.

SPAIN REGARDS HIS MESSAGE A A BIT OF IMPERTINENCE.

Mer Bolngs in Cabs Bo Not Concern Un-Can Manage Her Own Affairs Without Our Interference, and, if Her Dignity Requires, She Will Fight-Her Generals,

MADRID, Dec. 9.- The full text of that part of President Cleveland's message to Congress reday, the Government having withheld for over thirty hours El Imparcial's despatch about the message. Commenting upon it, that newspaper

"It is bumillating enough for Spain that one of her own internal problems should be treated by a foreign Government in its relations with Congress. The Cuban war is something which concerns none but Spain, and only Spain has the right to discuss it and to solve it. Spain will

not consent to be treated like Turkey.
"We shall not say a word in reference to what is indicated in the message respecting the sale of Cuba. But we must protest against the allusions which are made to Spain's military impo tency. The incapacity of the Generals is one thing, and the nation's impotency is another thing. Let there be no confusion as to this.

"It is unjust to say that a nation which has sent 200,000 men across the Atlantic is impotent. The fact that no decisive result has been achieved, proves at most the inefficiency of the Generals in command. But a General may be

Generals in command. But a General may be replaced by another. Were the operations of the Federal armies decisive during the first years of the war of secession?

"American haughtiness is not satisfied with attempting to intervene in our affairs; it now challenges the whole of Europe by prohibiting European States from also interfering in our affairs. We have often said, and now repeat, that in the long existing duel between the United States and European nations Spain is now playing the principal part. Europe may act as she pleases. Spain knows her duty. She will remain true to herself, with more or less pulssance, with or without colonial territories, but always determined to maintain her dignity and her honor, no matter what the dangers may be and regardless of interests of any kind.

"The policy to be carried on in Cuba, that which may be considered best for the national honor, a policy of repression or a policy of concessions, whatever it be, will have to be agreed upon here without our paying the slightest tentention to anything that strayeers may wish to impose upon us.

"If it is necessar to fighly we shall fight; if it

attention to anything that strangers may wish
to impose upon us.
"If it is necessar, to fight, we shall fight; if it
is our fact to fail, we shall fail; but, conquered
or not. Spain will always be Spain. She would
cease to be Spain more she to admit any foreign
faterference of any hypocritical protectorate.
The markst people will not submit to anything
which may stain the national dignity."

It is reported again that tien. Maceo has been
killed. Should the report be confirmed, tien.
Weyler's stay in Cuba may be prolonged for
some time. The popular camor sgainst him
has been intensified during the last few days.
It was rumored yesterday that the Government
had already resolved to recall him. El Impurcial
said this morning:

maid this morning:

"At the conference yesterday between Premier Canovas, Gen. Azcarraga, the Duke of Tetuan, and Admiral Beranger, it must have been a subject of comment that, while Gen. Weyler overruns the hills and valleys in Pinar del Rio without being able to find the large insurgent bodies, the latter are active and bold as ever, even attacking the trocha, which was evidently intended by them to cause a diversion of the lorges operating in the interior of the province."

the lorees operating in the interior of the province."

It has been remarked that the Heraldo, once so enthusiastic for Gen. Weyler, has now apparently abandoned him to his faste.

The correspondent of El Liberal in Havana telesraphed yesterday: "Maceo nassed the trocha near Mariel, and they tell me that he is now at Alquizar, south of Havana, tren. Figuerea reports that he had an important fight with a band of more than 4.000 insurgents. I cannot specify who commanded the enemy.

"Major Cirujeda reports another fight at San Pedro. On the column's return to Punta Brava several bodies were found, two of which are believed to be those of prominent chiefs."

The despatch to El Imparchi announcing Maceo's death is dated Havana, Dec. S. It says:
"The news reached here last night of a tremetdous fight between Marianao and Punta Hrava. It is said that the insurgents were commanded by Maceo nimself, and there is a rumor that he was killed. Maceo's death is reported here three or four times every week. I mention it now because it is said that the rumor rests upon certain documents captured by Cirujeda's column."

El Puis and other newspapers say that Don

upon certain documents captured by Cirujeda's column."

El Pais and other newspapers say that Don Carlos de Bourbon, the pretender to the throne of Spain, sent \$5,000 as his contribution to the Imparcia's fund for the relief of the sick and wounded of the Spanish army in Cuba, and that the proprieter of the newspaper refused to accept more than \$2,000, because that was the amount subscribed by the Queen Regent. The fund is now \$111,200.

A despatch from Havana says that "Col. Segura's command destroyed a large number of dwellings occupied by persons sympathizing with the insurrection, whom it is difficult to capture with arms in their hands."

CUBAN QUESTION IN CONGRESS.

Senator Hale Thinks It Will Be Easy to WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 .- There appears to be no foundation for the widely circulated report that Senator Vest abandoned his intention of speaking on the Cuban question in the Senate to meet the argument of the Secretary of State to the exclusive and paramount authority of the President in recognizing the independence of a nation. Mr. Vest said he gave no notice of

of a nation. Mr. Vest said he gave no notice of his intention to speak yesterday, but he said he would continue his remarks at a time when he could have the attention of a full Senate. Popular interest in the controversy between Congress and the Executive has in no wise abated, but Senators and Representatives on both sides of the question mutually agreed to let it go over until after the holiday recess.

Senator Haie, who is looked up-n as the leader of the anti-Cuban party in the Senate, announced to-day that he will not resort to fillibustering factice to defeat the Cameron resolution, because, he says, it will not be necessary. He thinks there will be a full and free discussion, however, and that, as it must be carried on in the intervals when there is no regular business of the Senate pressing, it will be an easy matter to prevent it from coming to a vote. Senator Hale says that Senator Hoar is opposed to the Cameron resolution and asks to be paired in any way to secure its defeat. Senators who have talked with Secretary Olney within the past two or three days say that he is more than ever determined to uphold the right of the Administration to override Congress on this question, if necessary, and as the Secretary has aircady caused himself to be interviewed in the newspapers for the nurpose of answering remarks made by Senator Morgan in the Senator if is thought that he will avail himself of the ame means for making public the Administration's side when the question is again debated in Congress.

## SPAIN AND REFORM.

Soing Through the Motions of Boing Some thing for Porto Rico.

MADRID, Dec. 23 .- Queen Regent Christina will on Christmas Day sign a decree ordering the carrying out of certain reforms in the island Admiral Beranger, Minister of Marine, denies

that the Government is purchasing warships.
Gen. Azcarrags. Minister of War, has rendered an account to the Queen Regent of the work which has been done by the War Ministry with a view to possible complications.
The Epoca, a semi-official organ, declares that together with the reserves the Spanish army is fully capable of maintaining an international war.

#### Pighting in East Cuba.

HAVANA, Dec. 23.-Col. Pavia reports having had an engagement with a party of insurgents encamped at Sao Redondo, in the vicinity of Holquin, killing twenty-one insurgents and capturing and destroying their camp. The troops lost one lieutenant and four privates killed, and a major, a captain, and nine privates

A Mounrehy, if Cincy's Right, Says Bull. NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 23,-Congressman Melville Bull, who is home for the holidays, says that Senator Cameron's Cuban resolution will be overwhelmingly dereated. His own sympa-thies are with tuba, but he thinks it the duty of Congress to do nothing that shall delay the dawn of prosperity. He does not approve Sec-retary Olicey's stand, and says: "If Mr. Olicey is correct, we are living under a monarchy instead of a republic."

# Havana Papers Praise Cieveland.

HAVANA, Dec. 23.-The Havana newspapers publish articles expressing approval of the attitude upon the Cuban question taken by President Cieveland and Secretary of State Olney, both of whom are highly praced for their firm stand in the face of the action of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate.

Making Cartridges for Spals. LONDON, Dec. 23.-The Daily News prints a despatch from Rome saying that the Spanish Government has placed with a factory at Brescia, italy, an order for a large number of car-tridges. is order is to be filled as expeditionsly as like. The despatch also says that work is g pushed upon the four cruisers now in sett construction for Spain. SANGUILT'S TRIAL.

It Is Concluded, and the Tribunal Adjourn

Without Civing Its Beciston HAVANA, Dec. 23.-The re-trial of Julio Sangully, the American citizen charged with having conspired against the Spanish authority. was continued to-day. Counsel for the defence continued his address, begun yesterday, his remarks occupying nearly two hours. He spoke in the same clear, inclaive style in which he began his address, advancing argument after argument to prove the innocence of Sanguily, whose release from custody he requested upon the ground that the evidence brought out had not shown that the prisoner was guilty of the crime

with which he was charged.
At the conclusion of the argument for the defence the tribunal adjourned without announcing its decision. Judgment in the case will, however, be rendered at an early day, in accord-

ance with the law. HAVANA, Dec. 22, via Key West,-The magistrates who form the tribunal in the case of the American citizen, Julio Sanguily, are in a very difficult position, having to sentence a man

American citizen, Julio Sanguily, are in a very difficuit position, having to sentence a man against whom no positive evidence of guilt appears. On the other hand, if Sanguily is acquitted, they will be under the dangerous auspicion of being traitors to the Spanish cause, as every Spaniard here believes that to acquit Sanguily would be a sign of weak yielding on the bart of Spain before the American Government. Public opinion on the part of the Spaniard sugently demands life imprisonment for Sanguily, or, at least, that he be kept in a fortress, either in Cuba or in Spain, until the insurrection is crushed.

Sanguily was arrested without cause and simply on account of his high standing as a General in the Cuban army during the last revolution of 1868. That he was ignorant of the preparations for the outbreak of Feb. 4, 1893, has been proved. He was peacefully at his home when Lopez Coloma, Juan Guaiberto Gomez and others took up arms at Ybarra. Far from believing in the wisdom of a war against Spain, he was of the opinion that the Cubans, if they went to war, had not more than one chance in a hundred of winning. All the witnesses in the case had testified in his favor, and a paper produced by the Prosecuting Attorney, in which Sanguily appears as writing to Coloma and some other leaders concerning the revoit, are doubtless forgeries prepared by his Spanish enemies in the time of Governor-General Calleja to ruin him in court.

But notwithstanding all this the Spaniards consider that the imprisonment of Sanguily is a triumph for them, and that there is all the more reason now why they should not free him, since, besides the hate he limpires on account of his prominent work in the Cuban ar. y during the ten years' war, his American citizenship adds greater intensity now to the feeling of hostility against him.

the ten years war, his attention and agreater intensity now to the feeling of hostility against him.

Should Sanguiny be acquitted there would be serious trouble. No one believes in the possibility of his acquittal, but should this come to pass it would be the signal for riots among the volunteers and demonstrations against the American Consulate.

All the probabilities are that Gen. Ruis Rivers will follow in Pinar del Rio the same tactics that Macco adopted against Weyler. He will try to pass the trochs while the strong forces of the Spaniards are marching to the west. As a matter of fact Weyler has never passed San Cristobal, which is on the railway track, and he has no intention of going any further west.

#### GUESIS OF THE COLONIAL CLUB. Reception for the Justices of the Appel-

late Division, Supreme Court. The Colonial Club gave a reception in their club house at Sherman square last night to the Justices of the Appellate Division of the Sument. The guests of honor invited were Presiding Justice Van Brunt and Associate Justices Barrett, Patterson, O'Brien, Ingraham, Williams, and Rumsey. At 9 o'clock the club members and guests gathered in the large reception room, which was handsomely decorated with paims, and L. Laffin Kellogg, President of the club, made an address of welcome, in the course of which he said:

"The custom of appropriately commemorating public events of importance is one both ancient in origin and in the highest degree worthy of preservation. In loyal obedience to this custom and upon this historic spot, which marks the beginning of the battle of Harlem Heights, the Colonial Club has called you together to give public recognition to an important event in the history of the judiciary of our State and of particular moment to our city, the eatablishment of a practically new court. How appropriate is this time for our celebration, coming upon the eve of our deliverance from the most destardly attempt that has ever been made against any Government in modern times—the attempt to overturn our whole judiciary system. If we are to be saved from the waves of socialism, anarchy and communism, whose creats may be seen rising in threatening meance to our beloved institutions, the words of divine command, "Peace, be still," must be spoken by the judiciary of our country. We welcome this establishment of the new court and its power for good, and we especially welcome these learned gentlemen who have been designated to ancient in origin and in the highest degree wor-

GUESTION IN CONGRESS.

Hale Thinks It Will Be Easy to a Vote on the Cameron Resolution.

GTON, Dec. 23.—There appears to be tion for the widely circulate! report to the Cuban question in the Senate because he found himself unprepared to argument of the Secretary of State xclusive and paramount authority of on to speak yesterday, but he said he tinue his remarks at a time when he the attention of a full Senate. Poptait in the controversy between Conthe Executive has in no wine abated, or and Representatives on both sides testion mutually agreed to let it go after the holiday recess.

Hale, who is looked upon as the leader till-Cuban party in the Senate and other present.

Shot His Wife and Then Hilled Himself.

Shot His Wife and Then Killed Himself, WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.-J. D. Williams, a mulatto, shot his wife and then killed himself at noon to-day at 408 Washington street, N. W., this city. It is thought that Mrs. Williams will recover. Her only explanation of the affair was that she had separated from her husanair was that she had separated from her hus-band and refused to return to him. Williams was a contractor and proprietor of an express wagon line in Cabe May, N. J. For the past two months he had been separated from his wife, formerly Cornella Colbert, owing, she alleges, to his ill-treatment. Mrs. Colbert, her alleges, to his ill-treatment. Mrs. Colbert, her mother, strenuously opposed the reunion. Williams was persistent and visited the Colbert home every day to plead with Cornelia to return with him to New Jersey. For the past week, realizing that his task was hopeless, the man had been drinking to excess, and was under the influence of liquor at every visit. He also shot at Mrs. Colbert, who is an invalid confined to her bed, but the ball missed her. Mrs. Williams was not seriously injured.

Toomey's Jab Was Ineffectual, John Toomey, 24 years old, of 469 Grove eral days. When he went home shortly before midnight on Tuesday he was upbraided for drinking so much, and took the reproval so greatly to heart that with a penkuife he began to jab himself in the neck. He was distrinct before he had succeeded in inflicting a mortal wound and was removed to the City Hospital. He will recover, although he narrowly escaped puncturing his jugular vein.

# George J. Ptortner Found Dead.

George J. Pfortner, 22 years old, of 202 Hewes street, Williamsburgh, was found dead in his bedroom on the second floor by his mother last night. He had a bullet wound in his forehead over the left eye. He had shot himself and the revolver was still in his hand. Mrs. Fforther told the police that she didn't believe he had committed suicide. She thought the shooting was accidental.

Tommy Ryan Pats Billy Payne to Sleep. SYRACUSE, Dec. 23.—Nearly 2,000 persons saw Tommy Ryan put Billy Payne, the champion welter weight of Pennsylvania, to sleep in the fourth round at the Empire A. C. in this city to-

night. It was only a question of time with Ryan. This is the second battle Ryan has won in two days, he having knocked out Australian Billy McCarthy in the seventh round at Buffalo on Monday night.

A twelve-round preliminary bout between Billy Moore of Syracuse and Jack Sullivan of New York, feather weights, was one of the hardest scraps seen in Syracuse this year. In the second round Moore had Sullivan almost out, but injured both hands in the effort. During the succeeding rounds he puntshed Sullivan unmercifully, and several times the gong saved the New York boy. Moore got the verdict. He, too, won a battle at Buffalo on Monday night.

Dr. Carver Defeated in a 100-Bird Match. CHICAGO, Dec. 23.-Charles W. Grimm of lear Lake, In., defeated Dr. Carver in a 100-

SHE FOOLED A NEW DRIVER

JOKE OF A SERVANT FRIENDLY Told a Non-Union Man to Come Back for Mis

Fare at B A. M. - He Did, and She Is Sarry -- Strikers Make No Progress-Arbitra-tion Retused-Many Cases of Interference Though the weather was in favor of the strikers yesterday, neither they nor their sympathizers, who, they claim, are responsible for any disturbances, were able to make any head-way in blocking traffic. A number of incidents occurred during the day, some of them amus-ing and some of them serious. As usual since the strike, every cab sent out from the main stables on West Thirty-second street was fol-

lowed by a policeman in another cab.

Early in the afternoon a lady enveloped in sealskin wraps called at the office of the company to ask why a new coachman had disturbed her at 3 o'clock in the morning. She had a talk with Manager Heffernan. From explanations afterward it appeared that at least one servant girl is in sympathy with the strikers. The lady who made the complaint and whose name and address were withheld, had engaged a cab the evening before to take her from her house to the residence of a friend with whom she is spending a few days. A new cabman, a stalwart Irishman, was sent to drive her and a policeman followed in another cab. After the lady had left the cab and entered the house the door opened again and a trim servant girl came over to the cabman, who was just leaving, and said, referring to his recent fare:

"Mrs. - wants you to be around at 3 o'clock to-morrow morning with a cab."

The driver was astonished, but said "All right, ma'am." He muttered to himself that it was very queer for a lady to want to go driving

The driver was astonished, but said "All right, ma'am." He muttered to himself that it was very queer for a lady to want to go driving at that hour, but recollected that his business was only to obey. He was at the door on time but the house was all dark, and the bell sounded unnaturally loud when he rang it, which he did several time. At length a light appeared and he heard a shuffling of feet. The bolt was withdrawn, and a servant girl put out her head without undoing the chain and asked him what he wanted. She was not the girl he had seen on the preceding evening.

The driver said he hol come for the lady he had driven the evening before, and the girl slammed the door in his face. He rang again, and his recent fare appeared, very lightly clad, and highly indignant and demanded to know what he made such a disturbance for. The driver, realizing that there must have been a mistake somewhere, stammered an apoloxy and dove away. When the facts were pieced together it indicated that the first servant girl he had seen sympathized with the strikers and had fooled him into coming around just to annoy a nonunion man. It was said hast evening that one servant girl in the house had been discharged.

Among the new men who auplied for work yesterday were nen in other tranes who had been out of work for some time was also employed as a driver. He said he had been at work addressing envelopes in a mailling establishment for two weeks for 75 cents a thousand.

Peter Kelin, a new driver, who defied the strikers on Tuesday, was separated from the policeman who followed him when he was driving a lady to the Strathmore. Broadway and Fifty-second street, yesterday. Kelin, who is differed in cheeks for 75 cents a thousand.

The mob allowed him by the near the new driver, who defied the strikers on Tuesday, was separated from the policeman who followed him when he was driving a back to be a descendant of one of the Irish kings. He reached the place safely and saw the lady into the Strathmore. When he was returning a mob surrounded

epithets and inviting Mullen to come out and "take his licking like a man." Then they went away.

A cab containing a lady who was doing some shopping was mobbed by hoodlums while passing along I wenty-third street yesterday. It was driven by a non-union man. The lady got out of the cab and took refuge in a store, and when the cab containing the policeman, which followed, came up the crowd dispersed. A number of minor lacidents of the same kind occurred, but no one appeared to be hurt. Drivers were stopped several times by strikers and asked to show their licenses.

The West Forty-fith street stables were opened yesterday, and four cabs escorted by policemen were put in service. All the stables were closed at 6 P. M. The East Twelfth street stables will be opened to-day.

(Col. J. William Jay, President of the company, called at the main stables yesterday and expressed approval of the arrangements. The State Hoard of Arbitration offered yesterday to try and arbitrate the trouble, but the offer was refused.

# He Talks to an Atlanta Audience on "The

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 23.-William J. Bryan opened his lecture tour here to-night at the Grand Opera House before a large audience. All day long he held an almost continuous re-

Gov. Atkinson took him to the Executive Mansion in the morning as his guest. At noon the Young Men's Democratic League tendered him a luncheon, and to-night the Fulton Club entertained him. Among the speakers at the luncheon was ex-Secretary Hoke Smith. Mr. Bryan was introduced to-night by Hai T. Lewis, the Georgian who nominated him at Chicago, His reception was enthusia-tic. His subject was "The Ancient Landmarks." The subject matter was con-servative. subject was "The Ancient Landmarks." The subject matter was conservative.

The address was a discussion of Governmental questions. Government, he said, is what the neople make it, good or had as they dictate. He quoted liberally from Jefferson and Jackson. He touched on the leading issue of the recent campaign, but in a non-partisan

## NOTES FROM HONOLULU.

Largest Sugar Plantation. HONOLULU, Dec. 16. - Fears are growing of rouble from the restless character of the Japanese immigrants, whose number in the islands is rapidly increasing, constituting aircady two-fifths of the male population. severe raking down.

B. F. Dillingham has secured subscriptions to the entire amount of \$1,800,000 of capital stock of the New Oahu plantation. It was all taken or the New Oand plantation. It was all taken in Honolule. It will be the largest sugar plantation on these islands. Water for irrigation will be lifted by pumps from 200 to 500 feet from forty ten-inch artesian wells. The site is adjacent to Pearl Harbor.

Thomas Clancy, a weaman on the United States ship Adams, which sailed for San Francisco a few days ago, shot himself through the right lung just before the vessel sailed and a now in the Oneon's Honolula here, in a verse. ow in the Queen's Hospital bere in a precar

ous condition.

Clancy wooed and won a maiden here, and when orders came for the Adams to proceed home he endeavored to be transferred to the reilef ship. Falling in this, he determined to kill himself rather than be otherwise separated

## STRANDED IN BRAZIL

The Canadian Emigrants There Will Be

Brought Home at Public Expense, OTTAWA, Dec. 23,-The Brazilian Government emands that Canada shall at once make provision for the deportation of the 300 or 400 Canadians wto left Montreal for Brazil last summer on the steamship Moravia and who are now stranded in that country. The representation was made through the British Consul at Rio, who laid the facts before the British Gov-ernment, which is now insisting that the Can-adian Government take immediate action in the

matter.

At a meeting of the Cabinet to-day it was decided to leave it to the British Consul at Rio to sent home these destitute Canadians at the expense of the British Government, which will be reimbursed by the Government here for the expense. The Secretary of State says there is no vote to which this unforeseen demand upon the Treasury can be charged, but as the British Government insists that the Canadian caupers be brought home, some arrangement must be made.

Congressman-Elect Callahan Very III, GUTHRIE, Oklahoma, Dec. 23.-Congressmanslect J. Y. Callahan is dangerously ill at his h-me in Kingfisher and is not expected to live. His death may occur at any moment. He has been ill for a week.

Clear Lake, Ia., defeated Dr. Carver in a 100-bird match at Watson's Park, Burnside, to-day, by a score of 98 to 196. Dr. Carver defeated J. L. Win-ton yesterday, and was in fine form to-day. The man from Clear Lake was, however, too much for him.

From a shocter's point of view it was not an ideal day for the sport. The birds were slow to get away and in a great many instances hovered about the traps. The majority of them were straight drivers and not difficult to shoot.

Cure sick headache, bad taste in the mouth, coated tongue, and indigestion. Do not weaken, but have tonic effect. 25 cents. The enly Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla

CHOATE "ROOM" IN BROOKLYN,

A Mugwamp Effort Peters Out-Plata Talk by Stratght Republicans.

The standard of the Hon. Joseph H. Choate for Senator to succeed David B. Hill was for-mally unfurled in Brooklyn yesterday. A committee headed by ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren had been quietly at work for a week or more on the movement, and invitations had been sent out inviting two score or more leading citizens most of whom can safely be classed as Mugwumps, to a "conference" in the directors room of the Art Association yesterday afternoon. Only nineteen of those invited were on hand. These included ex-Mayor Schleren, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, ex-City Works Commissioner Alfred T. White, Thomas L. Frothingham, Election Commissioner Benjamin T. Blair, nam, Election Commissioner Benjamin J. Biair, ex-Jingse George G. Reynolds, ex-Alderman Isaac H. Carv, James McKeon, and Col. Willis L. Ogden. The proceedings were conducted in executive session, and at their close the Secre-tary told the reporters that this resolution had been adopted by a vote of 18 to 3:

Resolved. That I is desirable to make every effort to secure the election of the Hon. Joseph H. Choate as United States Sensior from New York. Conserve the cleet on of the Hon. Joseph II. Choate as United States Senator from New York.

The Secretary declined to give the names of the three gentlemen who voted against the resolution, but it was learned that Gen. Woodford, the most representative exponent of trueblus Republicanism present, was one of the three, and that he did not fail to throw an effectual damper on the Choate boom. Gen. Woodford, it is said, declared that it was utterly impracticable to elect Mr. Choate, and that the present movement in his favor was, therefore, useless. The opposition to the candidacy of Mr. Platt, he also said, could only have the effect of requening old sores and renew factional strife, all of which was most undesirable for the Republican party.

One of the other dissenters was even more pointed in his remarks. "Who is this Mr. Choate, anyhow?" he is reported to have asked. "Where was he in the heat of the late campaign, when brains and energy were necessary in the great struggle against repudiation and for honest money? Mr. Choate, so far as I have been able to learn, remained silent and at home all through the great crisis. Mr. Platt, on the other hand, was in the thick of the fight and right in the front rank with his accustomed force and energy. It is a leader like Mr. Platt who should be rewarded with such party honors."

who should be rewarded with such party honora."

Those who spoke in favor of the resolution confined themselves to eulogiums of Mr. Choate, and no criticisms of Mr. Platt were indulged in. It was urged that the movement for Mr. Choate should be pushed forward as extensively as possible, with a view to induce Mr. Platt to withdraw in his favor.

Although it could not be positively learned, it is generally believed that Mr. Blair, who is also a Republican of the stalwart stripe, was one of Gen. Woodford's associates in opposing the Choate endorsement. The "conference" was not regarded as a remarkable success, and will

Choate endorsement. The "conference" was not regarded as a remarkable success, and will not, it is believed, have any effect in determining the attitude of the Kines county legislators on the Senatorial question. Mr. Schleren was empowered to appoint a committee of seven to cooperate with the other Choate committees in this city and elsewhere.

The decisive victory of the Hon, Jacob Worth over the Willis forces effectually disposes of any attempt being made to secure an endorsement of Mr. Choate's candidacy in the Republican County Committee, Even in the Willis faction there is no pronounced sentiment in favor of the Union League's picturesque candidate.

GOV. MORTON GIVES A DINNER Gov. Elect Black the Guest of Honor-The

Gov. Levi P. Morton gave a dinner last night at his town house, 871 Fifth avenue, in honor of Gov.-elect Frank S. Black. The other guests were the members of the Greater New York Commission, including Mayor Strong, Mayor Wurster of Brooklyn, Mayor Gleason of Long Island City, Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, ex-Mayor Thomas F. Gilrov, Seth Low, Justice John F. Dillon, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, William C. De Witt, Silas B. Dutcher, and Justice Garret J. Garretson, Thomas C. Platt, Chairman Charles W. Hackett of the Republican State Committee, Representative Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., Chairman of the Executive Commit-tee: President Edward Lauterbach of the Republican County Committee, Senator Timothy E. Ellsworth, President pro tem. of the Senate: Senator Clarence Lexew, Assemblyman James M. E. O'Grady, who is to be the next Speaker; Lieut.-Gov.-elect Timothy L. Woodruff, and Col. Ashley W. Cole, Gov. Morton's private One of the purposes of the dinner was to introduce Gov.-elect Black to the members of the Greater New York Commission, and for that reason the dinner was of a semi-social-official

reason the didner. A character.
Gov. Morton will give the final dinner of his Executive Mansion in Gov. Morton will give the final dinner of his administration at the Executive Mansion in Albany next week, and at it Mr. Black will again be the chief guest of honor. At that dinner more Republicans who will have to do with legislation in both Houses at Albany this winter will be the guesta.

Gov.-elect Black had talks yesterday aftermon at the Fifth Avenue Hotel with Mr. Platt and other Republicans. The new Speaker, Mr. O'Graily, has not yet made up the list of Chairmen of committees. He has already outlined several of the places, but there is no certainty that they are to be considered permanently settled until a final consultation, which will take place after the Legislature convenes on Jan. d and takes the customary adjournment in order to give Mr. O'Grady time to fix up his committees.

to give Mr. O'Grady time to fix up his committiees.

It developed last night at Gov. Morton's dinner that Mr. Lauterbach is very much averse to
succeeding himself as President of the Republican County Committee. There have been
various reports concerning this matter for the
last month or so, but at no time has Mr. Lauterbach believed it to be his duty to accept a
rellection to this place. The demands on his
time, his friends said, have been very heavy and
of such a constant nature as to interfere with
his profession. The Republicans who are interested in this matter are now on the lookout, it
was said, for one of their number who is competent to succeed Mr. Lauterbach.

POLICEMAN BELL CALLED DOWN. Kuditch Reprimands Him for Arresting a

Policeman Bell of the West Thirtieth street station, who is now under fire at Police Headquarters for having arrested Mrs. Tillie Hollender of Seventh avenue twice for soliciting, because "she looked hard at bim," is again in trouble. Magistrate Kudlich reprimanded him for making another arrest of that nature in Jefferson Market Court yesterday, and also gave Policeman Conway of the same station, who was implicated in the Dora Clark case, a

Bell arraigned Emma Johnston, 20 years old. of 345 West Thirty-fifth street, and charged her with having solicited him. The girl went bitterly while the charge was being read to her by Magistrate Kudlich. She appeared to be respectable and was modestly and neatly dressed. She clutched the railing for support and

seemed about to faint. "What have you to say to this charge?" asked Magistrate Kudlich, as she stood before the rail. He used the severe tone he usually employs when addressing women of the street. "Oh, Judge, I am Innocent, I am innocent, is an innocent, is an innocent, is abled the girl. "I am a decent, hard working, respectable girl. Indeed I am. I work in a big department store, and during the holiday rush we have to work until 10 o'clock at night. Last night I was hurrying home, and when I was in Twenty-sixth street near Seventh avenue about five minutes after 10 o'clock I noticed this policeman. He was not in uniform. He followed me and I quickened my steps. Then he waked fa-tor, too, and he looked hard at me. I thought maybe I knew him, and I simply looked at him to see who he was. "I did not say a word, but as soon as I looked the rail. He used the severe tone be usually

maybe I knew him, and I simply looked at him to see who he was.

"I did not say a word, but as soon as I looked at him he walked up to me and grabbing me by the arm he said, 'Come with me. I'm apphiceman, and you are under arrest.' I almost died right there. Then I was looked up with drunked and bad women, and I passed a terrible night. Oh. Jouge, do, do, please let me go. I swear to you I am an honest girl."

Magistrate Kudlich evidently believed the girl, for he looked at Bell in disgust and did not ask him a single question. Instead he raised his voice and said:

"Is there any one here who knows this girl?"
Policeman Conway stepped up and said:
"Oh. res, your Honor: I know this girl. I have arrested her myself. I see her on the streets every night and know she is a woman of bad character."

"That's not true," sobbed the girl. "I never saw that policeman before in my life."
"What is her name?" asked the Magistrate of Conway.
"I dou't remember," said the policeman, hes-

of Conway.
"I don't remember," said the policeman, hes-

"I don't remember," said the policeman, hesitatingly.

"When was she arrested by you?"

"I don't remember the exact date."

"Wel. about when was it?"

"I cannot say."

"I cannot say."

"I don't know."

"Look here," said Magistrate Kudlich, angrily. "I want you officers to tell me the truth. Remember you are under oath. I do not want you to lie. This prisoner is discharged."

The kirl thanked the Magistrate and hurried from the court.

Airs. Itoliender called at Police Headquarters yeaterday to make charges against Policeman Hell for arresting her. A hearing will be had today. Capt. Chapman had previously made a report justifying Policeman Bell's action.

To Cure a Cold in One Bay Take Laxative Brome Quintine Tablets, All druggists refund the money if it falls to cure. 250.—460.

Beginning Dec. 19, open evenings until Christmas.

Silverware.

Toilet goods, desk furnishings, many small novelties. table wares of all kinds.

Gold Jewelry. A large, varied stock not confined to expensive goods.

Pearls. Rubies. Emeralds. Sapphires. Diamonds-the choicest stones, artistically

THEODORE B. STARR. 206 Fifth Avenue. Madison Square.

THE PROPIT IN SUGAR BEETS.

lecent Statistics of Beet Culture in the United States-Crops and Prices. WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 .- At the best sugar envention held in Grand Island, Neb., a few weeks ago, a paper was read by Mr. R. M. Al-

len, which Congress has considered important enough for printing among its documents. There are now seven considerable best sugar factories in the United States, of which three are in California, two in Nebraska, and one each in New Mexico and Utah. There is also a small factory in Virginia, and a new one is building or perhaps built in Wisconsin.

This country, according to Mr. Allen, consumes about 2,000,000 tons of sugar a year, and of that amount produces less than 400,000. or less than one-fifth. With a total consumption last year of 1,950,000 tons, the imports for that year were 1,450,000, value4 at \$110,-000,000. The domestic production was 377,-000 tons, and of this amount 324,000 cons was cane sugar and 30,000 beet sugar, maple and sorghum sugar accounting for the rest.

It is therefore evident that beet sugar is still a very small fraction in our total product and a still more insignificant one, about oneseventieth part, in our total consumption. In fact, the beet sugar industry is far less prosperous in this country than in some others. while a peculiarity of it is its being conducted in certain localities or sections where from various reasons incentives are offered to it.

In Utah, for example, isolation has given beet culture the advantage of a good local sugar market, the freight on cane sugar brought into the State helping to procure good prices for the home industry. The population can easily consume more sugar than its one factory supplies. In Nebraska the beets were of poor quality last year, but this year Mr. Allen thinks her sugar product will compare well with that of Watsonville, which is in the latiwith that of Watsonville, which is in the latitude of San Francisco, while not being far behind that of Chino, near Los Anzeles.

The Pecos River district, in New Mexico, has this year had its first season, and yet boasts of producing richer beets than any others of any country. The people say that their beets will average 18 her cent, of surar, and that they get \$4 per ton for beets having 14 per cent, or better, and 20 cents less for each point ander 14. But there will be no really trustworthy figures until after the factory results are reported, and, in fact, several seasons should first be tried. The beet country there is a trecless, alkaline are, west of the Stakel Piains, having the advantage of a saturious climate. Of course, the beets are grown under irrigation, and it is becoming well known that where irrigation is applied crops are apt to be famous for size, the water supply being constant and uniform. It has been thought that the harvesting season could be extended through the winter in that latitude. The rail outlet is by the Texas and Pacific road.

In Nebraska the price of beets is 55 per ton delivered at a factory. Of course the farmer near the factory has a great advantage in freight over the one at a distance, say, of 120 miles, the latter perhaps netting only \$4. But this also shows that it crn pa farmers to sell beets within wagon haul for \$4 a ton. tude of San Francisco, while not being far bethis also shows that it can pay farme beets within wagon haul for \$4 a ton.

At Ames the cost of neets delivered on board cars for 1893 was \$31.60 per ton, the cost per acre being \$54, and the yield 15 tons. In 1894 the brets cost \$3.80 on board dars, the cost per acre being \$88 and the yield 10.1 tons. In 1895 we grew a mis-

This estimate of \$30 per acrefor beets put aboard cars strikes Mr. Alien as reasonable, from his experience assuming good land and good management, and with the yield at tentons per acre he puts the cost at \$2.50 de-

good management, and with the yield at tentons per acre he puts the cost at \$2.50 delivered.

Now, turning to the European beet growers, he finds that up to abent 1804 they got from \$4 to \$6.50 per ton for their beets, according to grade. A decline in the price of sugar in 1895 brought that of beets to an average of \$3.75. But the heavy decrease of the Cuban sugar crop during the present year has carried the price for beets in France and Germany up to \$4.30. Mr. Allen, however, says that he gires his figures as to foreign countries from memory, although they are near enough to accuracy for the general argument. The point is that "German farmers start with a cost of about \$15 per acre for rent and \$15 for fertilitiers," while our farmers are commonly properietors, not paying a cash rent, and the land, at least for a while, need cost little for fertilitiers," while our farmers are commonly properly as the form of their coops, and have an advastage over them. Indeed, the German law, paying a constantly decreasing bounty on export sugar, was to have expired during the coming year by natural limitation, but last winter it was decided to keep it up longer.

To the Nebraska farmer the actual cost of the beets, put on cars, with the richest land, no rent to pay the best tillage, and the season and all other circumstances favorable, is \$1.50 a jon. This, then, is the minimum cost, with the average considerably higher, estimating the average vield at ten tons or more an acre. The hope is to see best culture on many farms, on a small scale, as a few acres can easily be triviated by a wind nill.

But Nebraska also ones a bounty on beet sugar. The law was possed at the session of 1895, and to the Grand Island factory was paid for sugar produced the next year \$7.344.

1891 the law was rescaled, but during the present law has only one year more to run after this. If is thought that the price of beets will present year, under another bounty law, apont \$50,000 was paid upon the crop of 1895. The \$50,000 was paid upon the crop of 1895. The present law has only one year more to run after this. It is thought that the price of bests will not exceed \$4 per on after the repeal and that is the price in \$1,000 where there is no bounty. In 1891 the railway hau on beets, according to Mr. Allen, amounted to \$12 an acre, and it is said that this was little above the actual cost. the actual cost, such figures conce ning an induscry that shows considerable persistency on the part of these encayed in it, sometimes under giverse circumstances.

## TARIFF HEARINGS.

The Ways and M and Committee Will Strictly Adhere to Its Programme. Washington, Dec. 23. -The programme heretofore agreed upon regarding the hearings which the Ways and Means Committee will give before the work of preparing the Tariff bill begins will be strictly adhered to. Where hearbegins will be strictly adhered to. Where hearings on certain schedules are limited to one day, no extension of time will be granted. The hearings will begin at 10 A. M., and will be continued until evening, but no longer. The committee request, where the representatives of a number of interests desire to be heard, that it would be better to agree upon one or two persons to state that case fully to the committee, rather than spend the day in hearing a number of experts discuss the same subject. An equally good effect can be secured by placing arguments in writing, instead of delivering them orally, as the oral arguments will be stenographically reported and printed for the information of the members. The hearings will begin en Monday, the 28th inst., and close on Jan. 11.

Consul-General Lee in Fiorida. Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 23.—Consul-General Fits Hugh Lee stopped to-night at Ocals on his way to Havana and the citizens at the Ocals House gave him a reception. THE NEW CONFEDERACY.

GREATER REPUBLIC OF CENTRAL AMBRICA RECOGNIZED.

President Cleveland Receives the Envoy at the White House and Expresses the Hope That the Two Other Central American States May Join the New Republic.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 .- President Cleveland this afternoon, in a significant speech, formally recognized the new Greater Republic of Central America, composed of Salvador, Nicaragua, and Honduras, by receiving in the east room of the Executive Mansion the Envoy of the Diet of the new Government, Mr. J. D. Rodriguez, who was accompanied by his Secretary of Legation, Luis F. Corea, and his attaché J. D. Rodriguez, Jr. Secretary Olney presented the Central Americans, who were attired in full evening dress. Minister Rodiguez was for a time in Washington ten years ago as agent for Nicaragua in a boundary dispute with Costa Rica, which the President decided as arbitrator. In presenting his credentials the Min-"Mr. President: The Greater Republic of Cen-

tral America has honored me by appointing me

its Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipo-tentiary to the Government of your Excellency. In conferring that honor upon me the Diet which constitutes the bond of union between the three republics which organized that new entity, has given me special instructions to as sure your Excellency- as it is gratifying to me to do-that the Greater Republic of Central America entertains the same sentiments of cor-dial and sincere friendship toward the American Government and people as have always been held by the people and Governments which formed the same; and that it cherishes sincere desires that neither the energetic progress nor the power of this great nation may ever be interrupted or impaired, and also that your Excellency may enjoy personally happiness. It is highly satisfactory to me to place in your Excellency's hands the letters which accredit my representation in the character mentioned.

"Our firm conviction that the sentiments which I have expressed find on the part of your Excellency and of the American nation the most complete reciprocity, has induced us to solicit the efficient intervention of your Excellency to the end of bringing to a happy termination one of the questions which most interest the confederation by reason of the iniluence which it may exert upon the pacific developments of its great elements of wealth and property. I trust, Mr. President, that in this end and in the other matters which I shall have to treat with the Government of your Excellency I will win your benevolent reception, and that the results which I may attain will merit the approval of those who have appointed me in additional confirmation of their friendship and gratitude for the interest which the United States of America have ever shown in favor of the well being of the Central American republica."

The President, in reply, spoke as follows: cellency may enjoy personally happiness. It is

the well being of the Central American republica."

The President, in reply, spoke as follows:

"Mr. Minister: I take pleasure in recognizing, in the name of the United States of America, the Greater Republic of Central America, constituted pursuant to stipulations of the treaty of Amapia, of June 20, 1895, between the republics of Honduras, Nicaragua, and Salvador, and in entering into diplomatic relations therewith. Such recognition is given and such relations entered upon in the distinct understanding that the responsibility of each of these republics to the United States of America remains wholly unaffected.

tions entered upon in the distinct understanding that the responsibility of each of these republics to the United States of America remains wholly unaffected.

"I discern in the articles of association from which the Diet derives its powers a step toward a closer union of Central American States in the interest of their common defence and general welfare, and I welcome it as the precursor of other steps to be taken in the same direction, and which it is hoped may eventually result in the consolidation of all the States of Central America as one nation for all the purposes of their foreign relations and intercourse.

"To you individually I extend a cordial greeting, both personal and official, and I trust that your renewed residence at the capital of this country, where you formerly held an important representative mission, will be as agreeable in its personal relations as I believe it will be useful and profitable for the countries you represent, between each of which and the United States have always existed and, it is hoped, will always exist, the closest lies of friendship."

The President's expressed hope that the new republic would soon include Co-ta Rica and Guatemaia, the two richest and most progressive of the Isthmian countries is expected to have considerable weight in expediting their adherence to the new arrangement. The Governments of both these countries are favorably disposed toward the union, but are prevented by their constitutions from joining it without the full approval of their Legislatures, which will probably be secured in a few months.

The Diet of the new Greater Republic, which met in Amapaia, Salvador, last June, and remains there a year, will be transferred to the capital of one of the other countries next June, and in turn to the capital of cach of the others for a year. It has exclusive control of the foreign relations of its patricipants and questions arising between them. Its constitution provides for dropping the word "Greater" from its tile when joined by Guatemaia and Costa Ri

# One of Its Most Important Previsions Will

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Members of Congress who have talked with President-elect McKinley recently report him as being deeply interested in the work of the Ways and Means Commilitee, who are preparing the tariff measure
that will be reported to the House soon after
the meeting of the extra session. It will be
known thereafter as the Dingley bill, and one of
its most important features will be the reciprocity provisions, which some of the committee members hope to frame upon lines
equally as broad as those laid down in the
McKinley law of 1890. The reciprocity clause
of that law, it is alleged by its friends, did more
than anything else to popularize it with the kepublican party and people generally.

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The attention of Chairman Dingley of the Ways and Means Committee having been called to a despatch from Washington stating that "the Eastern members of that committee, led by thairman Dingley, are not disposed to look with favor upon reciprocity" in framing the new tariff, he said:

"There is not the slightest foundation for this statement, so far as I know and believe. While the matter has been only slightly discussed, yet I have not observed any material difference of opinion. On the committee are in favor of going as far as the McKinley tariff did on this subject, and further, if practicable."

## REFORMS IN MADAGASUAR.

The French Abolish Slavery and Declare
All Natives Free,

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 .- Among the earliest reforms of the French Government in Madagas-car is a decree abolishing slavery, a copy of which has reached the State Department from Consul Wetter at Tamatave. It declares all the inhabitants free, forbids traffic in human beings, nullifles every contract providing for the ings, nullifies every contract providing for the sale of persons, and imposes penalties for violation of the law, which are to be tripled in case of a second offence. Other features of the decree are that France promises not to impose upon the people of Madawaccar any extraordinary war tax, and offers aid to disposessed owners of slaves in the form of territorial possessions. Another decree relating to schools prohibits interference by teacurers in political affairs, and urges instruction in the French language.

Former Cousul Waller a Candidate for Re corder of Beeds,

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.-Mr. John L. Waller of Kansas, who, as Consul of the United States inmate of a French prison, became a subject of international notoriety some months ago, is a candidate for appointment as Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia, an office which for some years past has been filled by a colored man. at Tamatave, Madagascar, and subsequently an

# Why Not a Music Box

Musical Beer Mugs,

FOR YOUR HOLIDAY PRESENT! A visit to our establishment will

convince you that these delightful instruments are much lower in price than ever before. Small music boxes for children

from 25c. up. Larger sizes playing 6 to 12 TUNES, from \$6.00

Music boxes, playing any number of tunes, from \$25.00 to \$1,500.00.

Decanters. Albums, etc. Swiss Carvings and Cuckoo Clocks.

JACOT & SON, 39 UNION SQUARE, N. Y.

Not a flaw in your appearance-is the verdict you ask for in a Dress Suit. We concentrate

in ours, all the essentials of correct apparel: Swallow tail or Tuxedo. You're faultlessly dressed,

there's such a nicety of make about them. Prices grade from \$25 to \$40. White Full Dress Vests, \$2.50 & \$3. Dress Shields, \$2.25, \$2.50, \$3.00. Dress

Shirts, (wide bosoms), \$1.50 & 2.00. Pearl Gloves, \$1.50 & \$2.00. HACKETT. CARHART & CO.,

STRICKEN IN THE STREET,

2 Corner Broadway and Canal Street. Stores 26g-207 Broadway, below Chambers St.

Sudden Death of James Gulforle at the James Gullfoyle, formerly engaged in the crockery business in this city, and who lived at 1297 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn, while passing in front of the Union League Club House, in in front of the Union League Club House, in Bedford avenue, near Dean street, at 11 o'clock last night, was taken ill and fell in the snow.

He was seen by some of the club members and carried into the club house. Dr. William H. Biggan, a member of the club, attended him, but he died in a few minutes of heart disease.

Information was sent to his wife, and she arrived at the club house before the body was removed.

#### OBITUARY.

Elias S. Ward, one of the foremost business men in Newark, N. J., died last night, aged 54 years. He was prominent in politics upon the Republican side and nearly captured the nomination for Governor last year. Mr. Ward was a nation for Governor last year. Mr. Ward was a manufacturer of enamelled leather, a director in financial institutions in Newark, and a ploneer investor in and advocate of electric railroads. He was one of the projectors of the Rapid Transit Railroad in Newark, and after it was sold to the Consolidated Company he retained a large interest in it and joined a pool to buy the Newark and South Orange road, of which he became President, At the time of his death he was interested in the Plainfield road and the Bridgeport road, and was a director of the State Banking Company and a stockholder in the Prudential Insurance Company in which his three brothers are prominent as founders and officers. Elias Ward was known especially for his charity and his thoroughly democratic character. Few men in New Jersey had so large and varied a following or so large a circle of personal friends. He died of kidney disease after a short liness, which was first apparent last autumn when he went to England to bring back his son, Robertson Ward, who was prostrated with typhoid fever in London. Mr. Ward grew steadily worse after his return, but no apprehension was felt until Monday. He leaves a widow, two sons, and one daughter. Mr. Ward was born near Hanover, Morris county, in 1842, and his aged mother and one sister still live in the old homestead on the Morristown road. Twenty-four years age he married a daughter of Joel M. Bonnell of Newark. manufacturer of enamelled leather, a director

the Morristown road. Twenty-four years ago he married a daughter of Joel M. Bonnell of Newark.

Dr. William Wallace died at his home, 183 Congress street, Brooklyn, yesterday, in his 61st year. He was born in Ireland, and was graduated from the Royal College of Surgeons in 1850, and the koyal College of Physicians in 1860. He was acting assistant surgeon in the Royal navy during the Kussian war and was also on the staff of the Royal Infirmary and Maternity, For seven years he was surgeon for the Cunard Steamship Company. He came to this country in 1864, and began the practice of medicine in Brooklyn. He was at times on the staff of the Leag Island College Hospital, St. John's Hospital, the Home for Consumptives, and St. Mary's Hospital. He was a member of the Kings County Medical Society, and of the Patheological Society. He was a member of St. Ann's Church-on-the-Heights. He leaves a widow and two sons.

two sons.

Mr. John Johnston, aged 80 years, died at his home, in Clayton, N. Y., on Tuesday night. He was President of the Exchange Hank of Clayton for several years. Among his early ventures was the establishment of the first regular line of steamers upon the St. Lawronce River, between Cape Vincent and Clayton, for the benefit of tourist travel to the Thousand Islands, before the days of railroad communication with Clayton. He was the son of the late

Cammain is survived by four children.

Mrs. Sarah Ann French died on Sunday at her home, 85 Clinton place. She was born eighty-four years ago. Her father, Daniel Okle, was an old-time merchant of this city, and his residence stood at the corner of Pine and William streets. He siso had a summer home on the site of the old New York Hotel. Mrs. French was twice married, her first husband being Jonathan Ogden, whom she married in 1834. A daughter and son, both by her first marriage, survive her.

Hugh Young, 70 years old, died yesterday as his heme, near Somerville, Somerset county, N. J. He was the father of Alexander C. Young of

Hugh Young, 70 years old, died yesterday as his home, near Someryllie, Somerset county, N. J. He was the father of Alexander C. Young of Hoboken, who was the Democratic candidate for Coursess in the Seventh New Jersey district at the late election. Hugh Young was born near Castle Finn, county Donegal, Ireland. He married in Ireland, and came to this country forty-five years ago, He was a well-known brick and tile manufacturer and public contractor for many years.

Cornelius Morrow a retired shoe manufacturer.

Cornelius Morrow, a retired shoe manufac-turer of this city, died at his home in Brooklyn on Tuesday of apoplezy. Mr. Morrow was a ploneer in the manufacture of women's fine shoes, and established, half a century ago, the firm of G. T. & C. Morrow. The business was afterward incorporated under the name of the Morrow Shoe Manufacturing Company at Nyack, N. Y.

Elias A. Hubbard died yesterday at his home, 197 Park place, Br oklyn, in his 53d year. He belonged to an old Long Island family, and was a member of the Crescent, Midwood, Knieker-bocker, and Riding and Driving clubs. Proposed Monument to Women Who Made

Macrifices During the War. WASHINGTON, Dec. 23,-A committee of men claiming to represent the Women's Monument Association of New York city, called upon the

Commissioners of the District of Columbia and announced that they are here for the purpose of making arrangements to build a monument in this city, to cost \$30,000, as a memorial to the women who made sacrifices during the civil war. The committee exhibited a photograph of the proposed monument, and declared that they have aiready selected the site, which is a piece of ground ten acres square in the northwest suburbs of the city. If this site can be secured, it is proposed to introduce a bill in Congress, asking for the authority to erect the monument. The men of the committee say that if Congress will not denate the ground they will purchase it. The Commissioners do not seem to be possessed with much definite information in regard to the matter, but will carefully investigate the responsibility of the Monument Association before making any recommendation to Congress. making arrangements to build a monument in

The Urgent Navy Deficiency Bill Signed. WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 .- The President has approved the General Pension and Urgent Deficiency Appropriation bills. The latter was passed yesterday. The bill will provide the passed yesterday. The bill will provide the navy bureaus of construction and repair and steam engineering with sufficient funds to least until June 30 next, the end of the usual year. The bureaus had only enough money to continue the work of construction and repair for thirty days, but had assurances last week that the appropriation would become available, and the work under those bureaus at the various havy yards was ordered confinned as though the funds were already in hand.

Prof. E. H. Mckay Commits Suteide. SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Dec. vo. Prof. E. H. Mc. Kay of the Sloux Falls University, formerly of

has Moines, committed suicide this morning by hanging himself in his room. It is supposed that he was demented from iliness or overwork.